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The Glen Road Iris Gardens

GRACE STURTEVANT

WELLESLEY FARMS, MASSACHUSETTS

MONEY WITH ORDER

We give **NO** trade discount but we allow 10% off where the order is over \$50.00, or comprises 5 or more plants of one variety.

DELIVERY FREE if by Parcel Post, except for orders of less than \$2.00 in value, when three (3) cents per plant is required to cover postage.

In making out orders for **Foundation Stock** please specify a 'second choice' as only 10 plants of each variety are available—orders filled in sequence as received, but **NO SHIPMENTS MADE UNTIL AFTER FLOWERING.** We prefer to ship all stock in July, but make delivery at other times of such stock as is in suitable condition.

All orders accepted subject to stock on hand. Care is taken to supply good roots, true to name. We give **no guarantee**, but please remember that our success depends upon your satisfaction, and that whatever mistakes we make will be cheerfully corrected if promptly reported.

This catalog, both as regards varieties available and their prices supersedes **ALL** previous lists and quotations.

All varieties listed in capitals are FOUNDATION STOCK, 10 plants of each only available.

MY STANDARDS IN THE SELECTION OF VARIETIES FOR INTRODUCTION.

Grace Sturtevant.

My first experience with bearded irises from seed was the blooming in 1910 of some chance plants picked up about the garden and they were so novel and fascinating that they opened up visions of adventure in the unknown field of hybridization.

The purchase of novelties both for use as parents and for comparison became a yearly necessity and with Oriflamme from France and Caterina and Shelford Chieftain from England I possessed strains which at that date held really new opportunities. From this beginning can be traced thru successive generations a large proportion of my introductions. In 1912 I flowered my first seedlings of known parentage, and in 1914, thru the insistence of my brother and Mr. Morrison, I exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society shows with surprising success. The awards received then and in the next few years largely determined the choice of the varieties offered in my first catalog (1918-1920), tho others were added to present a greater range of iris colors. A correspondence with Mr. Bliss which began almost immediately after the publication of this list developed and increased an appreciation of values, so that whereas my introductions of 1917-20 were based largely on the judgment of others and partly on my own appreciation of color, the later varieties have been subjected to a far keener analysis. I much regret, in fact I have withdrawn from sale, a considerable number of my earlier favorites; but I consider that the recent introductions will prove of lasting value even in these days of rapid progress.

Forced by lack of space and an oversupply of garden material and encouraged by the success of a charity sale I became an iris grower. Each year the business has increased, but I must confess that it is as a study of genetics and of color that I find it an absorbing interest. I should like to list my own varieties only, but familiarity with other varieties is a necessity to an introducer, and the surplus is at hand for sale. Then, too, the purchaser, or visitor, should be able to compare varieties from many sources and not be restricted to the productions of

any one grower. We grow no varieties in quantity, usually our stock of any one kind is very small and the prices are based on the available stock. At present our catalog offers four classes of varieties; special introductions for the year, either of my own origination, or that of amateurs; highly rated novelties to be found in any good iris list; surplus stock of past novelties, what might be termed bargains; and inexpensive varieties that we have found of garden value.

With this introduction I now wish to explain my points of view in selecting irises. There are varieties like Tintallion and Bluet for example that I like because I like them. Corrida and probably many of the Bliss pallidas will come in this category. In description they are commonplace and yet there is a style, an indefinable something that places them high on the list of my favorites. For me there is no one ideal type. We want varieties of varying height for garden color, we desire also varieties which possess qualities of form, carriage, or color developed to perfection, and at least some of us like samples of the curious or unusual.

Inasmuch as many of the old varieties are extremely good in mass, the demand for novelties in this class is restricted. New color combinations, or more usual colors combined with unusual height, together with markedly good growth and freedom of flowering, are necessities, while form, substance, branching, etc., may add little to the general effect. Dream, B. Y. Morrison, Afterglow, Anne Leslie, Sarabande, even Shekinah which is exceptionally tall for a clear yellow self, all have no outstanding quality except color. They were selected almost upon first sight and tho their popularity has seconded my early judgment I rate but one of them as high as 8.5. Cordon Bleu, Nashon, Koya, Prestige, and Circe, mostly introduced as inexpensive varieties, are much less novel in color but have proved their value in my garden.

The introduction of varieties that are curious, or unusual, holds a rather uncertain position in my mind. Eldorado and Zua, of course, are curiosities. I should like to share the pleasure that I derive from certain seedlings, but the ratings accorded Gray Morn and Arabesque prove a real deterrent. I distinctly dislike poor, or odd, form; unusual color, however, if associated with other good qualities I may, or may not like,

—that is a matter of personal preference. That certain varieties appeal only to a minority is no reason why they should not be introduced if clearly distinct. The mere fact that a variety has individuality, and at least to some, is pleasing, seems a sufficient justification for introduction, tho good growth, habit, form, etc., should be considered.

The real field for novelties is among irises that are fine in detail, but perfection in certain qualities does not always imply beauty for the garden. As a flowering stalk I consider Lent A. Williamson far finer than Alcazar, but in garden effect its superiority is not so certain. Mme. Gaudichau and Queen Caterina satisfy all requirements and I expect Ambassadeur and Moa to hold the same high rank. Crusader, Avalon, Mlle. Schwartz, and many others would play this dual role if they grew equally well in all gardens and there are fine varieties like Reverie and Sindjka which in color are less popular. This last and Queen Caterina are on a par except in purity of color and an analysis of their respective ratings in the Symposium clearly reflects the color preferences of the growers.

Practically my method for judging an iris is in the use of the Iris Society score card. I have no one ideal of form, or size, carriage, color, or branching. Good substance and form, attractive coloring, and above all, a pleasing balance of the whole are prime requirements; height, branching, and size (qualities which give balance) are merely desirable. I may hesitate to introduce a low, small flowered seedling, but I may rate it very highly.

New introductions must be distinct, preferably in color as that receives general acknowledgement. Varieties showing a mere improvement, or a slight variation in tone have no right among the high priced novelties. Purchasers, however, should have the opportunity of selecting light color variants among varieties superfine in other respects. The Dominion race is a case in point, a selection of a few would represent very fairly the present range of color, but all are first class.

A high standard is a necessity for a breeder if his introductions are to be of permanent value. Each season I become more critical and a smaller number of seedlings are reserved for trial. I intend to become even more discriminating and I hope that the more recent my introductions the more valuable they will be considered by every iris grower. I strongly recommend that all raisers of seedlings should plan and record their work not only for greater success in the results but also for the greater pleasure to be derived along the way.

IRISES

86*	Afterglow (Sturt. 1917)—A light blended self of grayish lavender shading to yellow at the center; 3-4 ft.	\$ 2.00
88	AK-SAR-BEN (Sass 1923)—A rich almost velvety plicata with fawn and brown markings on a yellowish ground and with an unusual warmth of tone toward the center; 2 ft.	10.00
79	Albert Victor (1885)—A light violet self of pallida habit; 42 in.	.25
89	Alcazar (Vilm. 1910)—A dark red-violet bicolor of splendid size and poise; 42 in.	1.00
78	Amas (1885)—Large, rather early, rich violet bicolor; 32 in.	.25
94	AMBASSADEUR (Vilm. 1920)—Variously compared to Prosper Laugier, or to Alcazar, but undeniably finer in form, size, habit, even in richness of color; style arms and beard yellow; 42 in.	7.50
83	AMBIGU (Vilm. 1916)—A dark, but bright violet-red bicolor; 2 ft.	3.00
83	Anne Leslie (Sturt. 1917) White standards and dahlia purple falls; 30 in.	2.00
83	Archeveque (Vilm. 1911)—Light Hortense violet and velvety blackish purple, a strikingly rich bit of color; 2 ft.	.50
78	Arnols (Barr 189-)—A rich velvety dusky auricula purple bicolor, the type of Jacquesiana but even darker; 3 ft.	.35
	ATHENE (Sturt. 1920)—A warm white of good substance, fine form and sturdy growth. 33 in.	2.50
75	ATLAS (Millet 1914)—An open flower of a deep violet tone with velvety venation on the falls; 3 ft.	2.00

*See article for explanation of this and other terms used in descriptions.

74	Aurea (Jacques, 1830)—A soft pinard yellow self that is still indispensable; 2 ft.	.35
	BALDUR (Morrison 1923)—The fine heavy flowers borne on unusually low-branching stalks, the standards light vinaceous lilac, the broad, drooping falls velvety dark maroon purple, the flower very fragrant; 4 ft.	10.00
80	BARONET (Sturt. 1920)—Standards a true chicory blue, the color of the falls deeper, stalk well branched and erect. 40 in. "Both color tone and color shading are unusually good." (Franklin B. Mead.)	5.00
	Barrelane (Sturt. 1921)—The lavender violet standards are slightly fluted, the waved falls are of a redder tone; a variety that forms a splendid clump; 4 ft.	1.50
81	BLUE LAGOON (Bliss 1919)—The light dull blue lavender tone deepens below the orange tipped beard. Like most of Mr. Bliss' seedlings it is well-branched and free flowering, valuable points in garden effect; 3 ft.	4.00
74	Bluet (Sturt. 1918)—Of an appealing blue tone and neat habit; 2 ft.	1.00
88	B. Y. Morrison (Sturt. 1917)—Falls velvety raisin purple with a border that repeats the soft lavender of the standards; stalk and foliage slender; 33 in.	3.50
	CAMELOT (Bliss 1918)—Type of Mme. Chereau, cream white penciled pale violet, to 4 ft.	2.50
	CANOPUS (Bliss 1921)—One of the first varieties of the Dominion Race to be listed in America. Standards a bright red-violet, the falls velvety prune purple, a flower of exceptional form and substance; sturdy stems well branched; 33 in. Only a few plants available.	25.00
75	Caprice (Vilm. 1904)—A self of almost true purple; 2 ft.	.25

10 plants only available of varieties in capitals

89	Caterina (Foster 1909)—A light violet self, lovely, but of uncertain growth in some gardens; to 4 ft.	1.00
69	Chester J. Hunt (Farr 1913)—A medium violet bicolor with a sufficiently blue effect to be listed; 33 in.	.50
	CHLORINDA (Morrison 1921)—An exceptionally large, soft Amber yellow, the falls sparsely veined with Mikado brown. It adds a pleasing tone to the garden color scheme. 22 in.	7.50
	CIRCE (Sturt. 1921)—The venation gives a peculiar butterfly effect; the deep hyssop violet flower is of heavy substance. 33 in.	2.00
78	CLEMATIS (Bliss 1917)—Light lavender violet with deeper venation on both standards and falls; of a certain charm when the petals open out like those of a clematis. 30 in.	2.00
80	COL. CANDELOT (Millet 1907)—A very dark red blended bicolor, not large, but unique in coloring and strong in growth; 3 ft.	2.50
77	Cordon Bleu (Sturt. 1921)—Dauphins violet, deep in tone and of smooth texture; 30 in.	.50
83	CORRIDA (Millet 191—)—Its poise and color gives distinction to the pallid bluish violet flower; 3 ft.	2.00
64	CRETONNE (Bliss 1919)—Dark, the velvety violet carmine of the falls lit by a vivid orange beard; 3 ft.	5.00
87	CRUSAIDER (Foster 1913)—Large, iris "blue" bicolor; fine substance, shape, and branching; 42 in.	5.00
80	DALILA (Denis 1914)—A blended bicolor with flesh colored standards and dahlia purple falls; 2 ft.	1.50

Sun and good drainage an essential.

DAMOZEL (Morrison 1922)—Of Parisiana type with veined standards, but of a delicate mauve tint; the white ruffled standards and flaring falls have a mauve border; a flower of fine form. 34 in.	5.00
78 Dawn (Yeld 1911)—A small pale marguerite yellow blossom with a thick orange beard and amber veining at the throat. 33 in.	.50
83 DEJAZET (Vilm. 1914)—Soft, blended tones of rose and violet with a yellow sheen; 2 ft.	5.00
DELIGHT (Sturt. 1923)—My favorite among the plicatas. The rose-hued style-branches contrast charmingly with the pure white petals; of good growth and habit; 3 to 4 ft.	15.00
69 Demi-Deuil (Denis 1912)—A dark blended plicata, not large, but of interest. 27 in.	1.00
65 Demure (Sturt. 1918)—Well named, a quiet blend of madder, rose, and copper; 27 in.	.50
63 Diane (Vilm. 1911)—A very free flowering lavender self. 23 in.	.25
79 DORMAN (Bliss 1920)—An intense red-violet bicolor with velvety falls; free flowering and up-standing. 39 in.	2.50
76 Dorothea (Caparne 1901)—An Intermediate, pearl gray, flushed verbena violet; harmonius with late tulips; 18 in.	2.50
DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON (Wmsn. 1918)—A hybrid between fulva and foliosa with vivid green grassy leaves and almost velvety dark madder violet flowers of a glorified orientalis form; to 4 ft.	5.00
82 DRAKE (Bliss 1919)—A light hyssop violet flower of delightful form and carriage; 3 ft.	5.00

Varietal names when capitalized denote limited stock.

74	Dr. Bernice (1867)—A yellow bronzed bicolor; one of our favorites; 33 in.	.25
85	DREAM (Sturt. 1918)—A soft, pink pallida, the chart color lilac to Chinese violet. 3 ft.	5.00
	DREAMLIGHT (Sturt. 1923)—Of pallida type, smooth textured and a most delicate pinkish lilac tint; 30 in.	7.50
83	DU GUESCLIN (Bliss 1921)—Bluish lavender standards and velvety violet falls with a narrow, lighter border; strikingly blue in mass effect. 30 in.	5.00
78	Eldorado (Vilm. 1910)—An amazing combination of brown, purple and violet; 30 in.	.50
78	Empire (Sturt. 1918)—A deep empire yellow blossom, its one fault a clouding of the falls under moist conditions; the plant of Monsignor habit. 30 in.	1.00
80	Fairy (Kennicott 1905)—A translucent white, the styles tinted blue lavender; 40 in.	.35
75	FENELLA (Morrison 1921)—White with flaring falls and vivid orange beard; a strong grower and a free flowerer that makes a fine mass. 30 in.	1.00
70	Flavescens (De Candolle)—A very useful pale sulphur yellow; 30 in.	.25
76	Florentine (1500)—The pearl tints are lovely, especially in combinations with tulips; 2 ft.	.25
70	FRANCINA (Bliss 1920)—A plicata, the falls deeply penciled and the standards heavily flushed and veined a violet hue; 3 ft.	4.00
65	Freya (Caparne 1901)—An Intermediate, verbena violet flushed deeper; 18 in.	.25

Plant almost on the surface of the ground.

74	Fritjof (G. & K. 1910)—An Intermediate with the fragrance of a water lily, light chicory blue and lavender violet. 2 ft.	.35
75	Fro (G. & K. 1910)—A most vivid and satisfactory variegata, mustard yellow and velvety oxblood red; 30 in.	.35
	GENGHIS KHAN (Sturt. 1922)—Bold and richly somber. the standards pale amparo purple, the velvety veined falls blackish purple. The whole has an appearance of unusual strength; 30 in.	5.00
	GLOWING EMBERS (Sturt. 1923)—The violet flushed standards and rich dahlia purple falls are lit by a vivid orange beard, and yellow hued throat; the flowers are borne on well branched stalks and are of size and fine substance; 42 in. tall. The first of a series.	15.00
71	GOLIATH (Cayeux 1908)—Standards vinaceous lavender, falls deep nigrocin violet, the styles and standards ochre flushed; 3 ft.	1.00
	HAWTHORNE (Bliss 1921)—A rich plum purple self with a conspicuous orange beard; free flowering; 30 in.	3.00
73	Her Majesty (Perry 1903)—Pale rose purple self with deeper colored veins on the falls; 20 in.	.35
65	HELENA (Hort 1920)—A very free flowering lavender violet self; 2 ft.	2.00
73	HILDA (Bliss 1920)—A sturdy well-branched plicata, the edges of the pure white petals heavily penciled with dark manganese violet; 3 ft.	3.00
77	Ingeborg (G. & K. 1908)—A good sized shimmering white Intermediate. 18 in.	.25

Foundation Stock, see note on reverse of front cover.

79	Iris King (G. & K. 1907)—A large buff yellow and garnet brown variegata; 27 in.	.25
86	Isoline (Vilm. 1904)—A blended bicolor of pale pinkish buff and Chinese violet flushed with russet and mauve; 3 ft.	1.00
80	Jacquesiana (Lemon 1840)—A blended bicolor, vinaceous lilac and velvety blackish red-purple; 3 ft.	.35
78	Jeanne d'Arc (Verdier 1907)—A delicately frilled blue lavender plicata; 3 ft.	.35
JENNETH DEAN (Sturt. 1919)—Blossoms of a soft iridescent lavender violet, very large and with flaring falls; stalk strong and well branched; as fine as Avalon; 42 in.		25.00
H. M. A. I. S., New York, 1922.		
JOYA (Morrison 1922)—A large Bradley's violet self, distinctive and deep blue-toned; 3 ft.		10.00
81	Juniata (Farr 1909)—A lavender self that makes a stately clump. Princess Beatrice, Albert Victor, Juniata and Parc de Neuilly reveal a range of deepening tones. 42 in.	.25
KESTREL (Morrison 1922)—Standards lobelia violet, the falls of a velvety nigrosin violet with lighter border; large flowers on widely branching stalks; 3 ft.		10.00
74	Kharput —Light lavender and velvety nigrosin violet; early flowering; 33 in.	.25
78	Kochii —Its rich, blackish purple color is rarely surpassed; early; 2 ft.	.25
Koya (Sturt. 1920)—Practically a deep violet self, the haft conspicuously veined on white; most effective in mass; 3 ft.		1.00
85	LADY FOSTER (Foster 1913)—Large lavender bicolor, well-branched but of variable growth; over 3 ft.	3.00

Top-dress annually with lime and bone-meal.

83	La Neige (Verdier 1912)—A warm white with stiffly horizontal falls; 16 in.	2.50
96	Lent A. Williamson (Wmsn. 1918)—Lavender and velvety pansy violet blended with yellow towards the center, massive in flower and stalk; 42 in.	5.00
82	Lohengrin (G. & K. 1910)—Light mauve merging into white at the center; 33 in.	.35
79	Loreley (G. & K. 1909)—The light yellow of the standards often splashed with the dark raisin purple of the falls; 30 in.	.25
79	MADY CARRIERE (Millet)—Bluish lavender with a soft yellow flushed center; 3 ft.	2.00
91	MAGNIFICA (Vilm. 1920)—An enormous violet bicolor, its high rating sufficient comment; 3 ft.	10.00
81	Ma Mie (Cayeux 1906)—A heavy appearing white plicata with styles of soft bluish violet; 3 ft.	.50
71	Mandelay (Sturt. 1918)—A pale violet self with the fresh fragrance of a water-lily; a seedling of Caterina; 42 in.	2.50
71	Mars (Caparne 1901)—Hyacinth purple, very early and free flowering; 22 in.	.25
72	Marvar (G. & K. 1903)—An effective variegata; 27 in.	.25
78	MARY WILLIAMSON (Wmsn. 1921)—Tinted white standards and deep hyacinth violet falls with a broad white border; a charmingly ruffled flower with poise; 30 in.	5.00
83	MERCEDES (Verdier 1905)—A dark blended plicata, both the standards and the creamy falls heavily sanded and penciled with livid purple; there is an indescribable suggestion of both warmth and brilliance in its tones; 30 in.	3.00

10 plants only available of varieties in capitals

84	MERLIN (Sturt. 1918)—A large and rich mauve bicolor with buff style-branches conspicuous in the open center; 30 in.	5.00
	MID-WEST (Sass 1923)—A deep “pink” plicata, almost the coloring of Dream, both the standards and flaring falls ruffled; well-branched and of vigorous growth; 30 in.	5.00
	MILKY WAY (Sturt. 1922)—Soft milky white, finely veined and dotted lavender; a full-formed and free-flowering plicata; 3 ft.	7.50
75	Mithras (G. & K. 1910)—S. pinard yellow; F. violet carmine with narrow border of maize yellow; one of the most effective variegatas for the garden; 3 ft.	.25
87	Mlle. SCHWARTZ (Denis 1916) Palest mauve flowers of unusual size, so lovely that even 87 seems too conservative a rating; growth variable; 4 ft.	10.00
77	Mme BOULLET (Denis 1919)—A blended plicata, mauve on a deep colonial buff ground; on the lines of Mary Garden; 27 in.	1.00
74	Mme Chereau (Lemon 1844)—White heavily penciled lavender violet at the edges; 3 ft.	.25
83	Mme CHERI (Sturt. 1918)—A blended ageratum violet washed with pink, of exquisite shape and color; to 4 ft.	7.50
85	Mme CHOBAUT (Denis 1916)—A plicata with a clean contrast of deep purplish vinaceous and Prussian red markings on pale chalcedony yellow; clover scented; 3 ft.	5.00
90	MOA (Bliss 1921)—Of the Dominion race; lobelia violet and velvety deep red-violet. It possesses the massive qualities of Lent A, but is more brilliant in effect; to 42 in.	50.00
84	Monsignor (Vilm. 1907)—A velvety red-violet bicolor with light border on falls; 30 in.	.25

Transplant shortly after flowering.

	MONTSERRAT (Morrison 1923)—A large, deep blended lavender bicolor lit with livid purple and the warm buff of styles and haft; of exceptional size, shape, and habit; to 4 ft.	15.00
76	Mrs. Alan Gray (Foster 1909)—A delicate lavender pink (Argyle purple) self of cengialti blood; early, but apt to flower again in the fall; 2 ft.	.35
78	MRS. COWLEY (Bliss 1919)—Standards a hazel tone flushed with the velvety dahlia carmine of the falls, a pleasing opalescent blend; 27 in.	2.00
68	Mrs. Horace Darwin (Foster 1893)—THE inexpensive white of its height; 20 in.	.25
82	Nancy Orne (Sturt. 1921)—A lovely pink-toned blend, a variant on Mme. Cheri; 42 in.	4.00
74	Naushon (Sturt. 1920)—Mauve and pansy violet, large, free, and vigorous; 30 in.	.50
80	Nine Wells (Foster 1909)—Light lavender and pansy violet that makes a striking mass in the middle distance; 4 ft.	1.00
77	Nirvana (Sturt. 1918)—As an established clump it is one of the most decorative in our garden in its warm blended lobelia violet tones; to 4 ft.	2.00
68	Odin (Caparne 1901)—An intermediate of warm grayish lavender tints; 20 in.	.25
82	ONNORIS (Sturt. 1918)—A sulphur tinted plicata, just try it as a cut-flower; 30 in.	1.50
87	OPERA (Vilm. 1916)—Bishops and velvety Roods violet with blended orange tones in the styles; exceedingly rich; 30 in.	5.00
63	Ossian (1868)—Pale massicot yellow and bright dahlia purple; 30 in.	.25

Varietal names when capitalized denote limited stock.

73	PANCROFT (Millet 1909)—A plicata so delicately sanded and tinted as to appear creamy in effect, fascinating on close inspection; 30 in.	3.00
81	Parc de Neuilly (Verdier 1910)—A free flowering deep pleroma violet self; 30 in.	.50
79	Parisiana (Vilm. 1911)—The white standards heavily netted and the falls fringed with Chinese violet; 30 in.	.50
78	Perfection (Barr)—Light lavender and dark madder violet; 30 in.	.25
	PETREL (Morrison 1923)—A large bloom, the arched standards hortense violet, the flaring falls a gleaming amethyst violet; low branched; 2 ft.	5.00
77	Pocahontas (Farr 1915)—Heavy violet borders on the white ground of both standards and falls; 30 in.	.75
71	Prestige (Sturt. 1918)—Clear lemon yellow, the center of the fall white with well-defined mars violet veins; fine for a low mass of garden color; 26 in.	.50
	PRIMROSE (Sturt. 1923)—The bright clear yellow of the petals enhanced by the yellow styles and orange beard; a flower of size and substance; 30 in.	15.00
95	Princess Beatrice (Dalmatica)—Cool light lavender self with silvery sheen; 40 in.	.35
	PRINCESS TOTO (Bliss 1922)—The standards narrowly margined with the clear pleroma violet color of the styles, the falls but slightly marked; 3 ft.	5.00
77	Princess Victoria Louise (G. & K. 1910)—S. pinard yellow; F. Roads violet with a yellow border; very vigorous; 30 in.	.25
77	Prince Victor (Caparne 1901)—An Intermediate, a velvety pansy violet bicolor; 2 ft.	.50

Sun and good drainage an essential.

83	Prosper Laugier (Verdier 1904)—S. light cinnamon drab with a pinkish sheen; F. velvety violet carmine; 3 ft.	.50
	PROSPERO (Yeld 1920)—Enormous flowers with pale lavender standards and velvety red violet falls, beard orange; growth strong; to 4 ft.	7.50
84	Quaker Lady (Farr 1909)—Ageratum violet softly blended with yellow; 33 in.	.75
75	Queen Alexandra (Barr)—There is a lustrous bronze effect to the blend of lilac and fawn; 20 in.	.25
90	QUEEN CATERINA (Sturt. 1917)—An iridescent flower of pale lavender violet, fine form and substance; well-branched stalks; 3-4 ft.	5.00
73	QUEEN ELINOR (Hort 1921)—Light mauve and rich Matthews purple; early and very free flowering; 3 ft.	2.00
65	Rakan (Sturt. 1918)—Vivid reed yellow and velvety auricula purple, a thrifty plant. 30 in.	.25
62	Rangoon (Sturt. 1918)—A large flowered mauve and hyacinth violet Oriflamme seedling; 2 ft.	.50
84	Rhein Nixe (G. & K. 1910)—Bluish white with a pansy violet centre to the falls; 3 ft.	.50
83	RODNEY (Bliss 1919)—Dauphins violet self of fine form and substance; splendid branching habit, and excellent quality; 39 in.	3.00
80	ROMEO (Millet 1912)—Standards citron yellow, falls velvety Roods violet at the side, the center lilac; small but peculiarly marked and striking; 27 in.	1.50
69	Rose Unique (Farr 1910)—Liseran and deep phlox purple; small but distinct; 18 in.	.25
	SAMITE (Bliss 1920)—A creamy white flower with very broad, short falls, the foliage a shining green; 27 in.	2.50

Foundation Stock, see note on reverse of front cover.

76	Sarabande (Sturt. 1918)—The standards are cream buff with a flush of peach pink, the falls velvety Roods violet with a border of the peach color; 3 ft.	2.00
80	SARPEDON (Yeld 1914)—A large flowered rich lavender bicolor closely allied to Trojana; stalk flexuous, but very well-branched; 42 in.	1.00
88	Shekinah (Sturt. 1918)—A pale lemon yellow pallida, the color deepening thru the center; 3 ft.	5.00
81	Sherbet (Sturt. 1918)—S. ecru drab deepening to purplish vinaceous; F. dahlia purple; strong and well-branched; 42 in.	3.00
76	Sherwin-Wright (Kohankie 1915)—A clear deep chrome yellow self; 27 in.	.25
83	Sindjikha (Sturt. 1918)—Deep dull lavender, shading to dark olive buff and manganese violet; subdued tones; form, substance, and habit exceptional; 4 ft.	4.00
SOMORRIN	(Morrison 1923)—A light plicata, the standards faintly netted with hortense violet, the color more intense at the throat; well-branched and free flowering; 30 in.	7.50
77	SPEEDWELL (Bliss 1919)—A very early variety for the front of the border; rich petunia violet with a blue beard; 15 in.	.75
83	SPLENDOUR (Sturt. 1921)—Deep velvety raisin purple with darker veins and deeply ruffled segments; of outstanding quality and form; 30 in.	4.00
83	Stanley H. White (Sturt. 1919)—A deep yellow so sparsely veined as to carry the effect of a self; widely and distinctively branched; 3 ft.	5.00

Top-dress annually with lime and bone-meal.

75	SYPHAX (Bliss 1917)—A striking combination of mauve and a velvety crimson tone with yellowish shades towards the center; 2 ft.	3.00
74	TAMAR (Bliss 1920)—Lobelia violet, falls veined Mathews purple; of rampant growth and good branching habit; very effective in mass; 45 in.	2.50
74	Tamerlan (Vilm. 1904)—Light lavender and hyssop violet, a large flower of deep tone; 30 in.	.25
76	THELMA PERRY (Perry 1913)—A veined lilac with amber reticulations at the haft; quite attractive; 27 in.	1.00
	THUNDER CLOUD (Sturt. 1921)—Deep grayish lavender and rich heliotrope gray, very unusual hues for a bearded iris; size, substance, and habit good; 30 in.	5.00
73	TINTALLION (Sturt. 1921)—White with a tip of deep purple to the flaring falls, its style places it high on my list of favorites; 2 ft.	2.50
81	Trojana —A stately red-violet bicolor, a species that has given height and good branching to many a new variety; 3-4 ft.	.25
	TRUE CHARM (Sturt. 1920)—A large, well-branched pli-cata of heavy opaque substance; white with styles and frill of blue-lavender; 40 in.	5.00
88	VALKYRIE (Sturt. 1919)—Large, heavy, sombre hued flowers borne on stout branching stalks, the standards shaded olive lake, the falls dark maroon purple, velvety, almost black; over 30 in. "It conveys the general impression,—of grim strength. A flower the Vikings would have cherished and aptly named Valkyrie"—A. J. Bliss.	25.00
65	Victorine (Lemon 1840)—White and velvety pansy purple; 2 ft.	.25

10 plants only available of varieties in capitals

73	Walhalla (G. & K.)—An Intermediate violet bicolor; 18 in.	.25
63	Whiffenpoof (Sturt. 1918)—A large ruffled blend of olive buff and red-violet; 30 in.	.25
	WHIM (McKinney 1923)—A very pleasing plicata, lighter but of Mercedes coloring and of an even more subtle charm; 37 in.	3.00
83	White Knight (Saunders 1918)—Purest white, a cool tone; 20 in.	1.00
	WILD ROSE (Sturt. 1921)—In some lights the shade of the Prairie rose and with the silvery sheen of a rose; 33 in.	10.00
73	Windham (Farr 1909)—Lavender pink, veined deeper; 20 in.	.50
72	Wyomissing (Farr 1909)—Creamy pink in effect and very free; 20 in.	.25
	YELLOW MOON (Sturt. 1923)—A soft yellow self of pallida form and habit, of Shekinah type but with a distinctly different carrying effect for garden color; 3 ft.	15.00

H. M. A. I. S., New York, 1922.

Shekinah, Primrose, and Yellow Moon tho all yellow selfs are as distinct one from another as Celeste, Dalmatica, and Albert Victor and like others of our seedlings, registered but not yet introduced, show a strong predominance of pallida in every respect except the yellow tones.

The Make-up of a Catalog

R. S. Sturtevant

Since the mere leaflet of 1917 I have been largely responsible for the text of the price lists of The Glen Road Iris Gardens, not as a partner but as one who shares in the pleasure of the doing. Within these six years the iris has developed from a mere hardy perennial into a collector's flower worthy of special study and since the formation of The American Iris Society in 1920 the horticultural literature on iris has increased probably twenty-fold at least. This last point influences, I think, the status of the iris catalog, particularly that of one who strives for quality rather than quantity production.

A catalog should be appealing to the eye and alluring in text but it should contain accurate descriptions also and in this last respect the descriptions of flowers cannot be compared to those of fruits or vegetables. As introducers of new varieties we consider accuracy a necessity and the strange color terms of Dr. Ridgway's "Color Standards and Nomenclature" take a prominent place in all our descriptions. With the adoption of the A. I. S. Data Card more unfamiliar words become a necessary part of an accurate description. It is most unfortunate that multiplicity of detail, necessary as it may be for purposes of identification, fails absolutely in picturing for the reader the garden value of a variety.

Until this year I have attempted to make descriptions fully accurate as to color and as varied and alluring as the facts permitted but identification cards are both lengthy and costly while descriptive adjectives are too few when one tries to serve over a hundred needy varieties. I think, however, that many of our introductions may be identified from our descriptions and I hope that no variety has been given a misleading glamour. With the work of the Society readily available to those deeply interested I now think that our descriptions may take advantage of all this published information and the space more pleasantly used for passing on our opinions, our adventures in hybridization, and our successes in using irises in a simple, hardy garden.

The Symposium, Bulletin 5 of the Society expresses, in percentages, the concensus of the opinion of twenty-three of the foremost of the iris specialists in the country. Thus the figures given to the left of the name of a variety indicate for the amateur far truer values than can be given by the many words of any one nurseryman. In the case of novelties no rating has been possible and the purchaser's only guide is the description of the variety and the reputation of the introducer.

Bulletins 6 and 7 give authoritative descriptions of almost all the

varieties we list and Bulletin 1 is on culture. You may purchase the Bulletins without becoming a member.

Familiarity with current iris literature and an appreciation of the following definitions will add largely to your knowledge of what you are ordering.

In order to increase the value of a single word in a brief description I have used the common adjectives like large, small, light, dark, low, well, or widely-branched, only after a careful consideration of our records and the following terms mean much in themselves.

Self; the standards or upper petals and the falls or drooping petals the same color in effect. Often variations in texture or light and shade create unimportant differences in tone.

Bicolor; the standards conspicuously lighter than the falls. In a **variegata** the standards are clear yellow, in an **amoena** white. The petals are always more or less veined at the base or haft but the blade of the fall may be veined also or even have a velvety appearance which greatly enhances the contrast and charm of a bicolor.

Plicata; both the standards and the falls more or less veined at the margins with the color of the style-branches or inner petal-like segments. Commonly the ground color is white tho the new blended plicatas are showing other interesting combinations of color.

Blend or shot-shade implies a mixture or merging of two distinct colors in varying proportions. This tends to reduce brilliancy and to make descriptions very difficult.

Except in a few cases where our records have been inadequate, my briefest color descriptions will be found accurate tho I have often interpreted and not quoted the exact chart terms.

The Bearded Irises are divided into three groups, early **Dwarf Bearded**, Intermediate flowering, and late **Tall Bearded** one group merging into the next in time of flowering and in height. In applying the terms early and late to the Tall Bearded varieties we indicate a difference from the average in time of bloom of from three to six days.

Here in Massachusetts we may have bearded irises from about May first to possibly July first in a late season. For garden effect it is of interest to note that light selves and very light plicatas are the best for large, distant color masses; that bicolors with a sharp contrast of tone or deep selves are better in less quantity and in the middle distance, while other bicolors or plicatas are more useful as clumps nearer the observer. Charm of tint or markings is present in many blends and plicatas but is appreciated only on close inspection. Color arrangements and tastes are largely personal but we hope to be able to give many examples another year.

IRIS SCORE CARD

The growing plant, in flower, and its value to the garden picture is the point to be judged, but it must be remembered that each variety should be compared with others of similar color or habit and credit given only for superior development.

PLANT—20%.

Growth exceedingly strong, and vigorous	10%
Effect in garden.	10%

STALK—20%.

Poise; the flowers pleasantly proportioned in size and shape to height and branching habit.	10%
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Height; 3 feet or over in the taller groups; 27 inches in the early intermediates, variegatas, or amoenas.	10%
--	-----

FLOWER—35%.

Color; clear; venation or reticulation, if noticeable, clearly defined.	15%
---	-----

Form; if distinctive and pleasing, e.g., Iris King.	10%
---	-----

Size; e.g., Monsignor, Juniata, Loreley in their class.	10%
---	-----

Substance; firm and resistance to weather conditions.	10%
---	-----

UNUSUAL QUALITIES—your personal taste and knowledge of varieties may throw the balance pro or con.

General all round excellence, the full 15%.	15%
---	-----

Unique form or coloring, 10%.

Fragrance, 5%.

Foliage; good thruout the season, 15%.
--

Value for exhibition or as a cut flower, 5%,
--

100%

From American Iris Society Bulletin No. 2

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Seven Bulletins available covering Culture, history, value of varieties (Symposium), descriptions, etc. Even the beginner will find them of interest.